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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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RUNNING COMMENT

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY SEEN THROUGH SOCIALIST GLASSES.

The Tremendous Risk of Capital—Taxes, Free Trade and the Workingman—The Ridiculous Capers of the Anarchist—Robert Hunter Respects the Rod.

Primitive are the ways of China. "A number of coolies of the most humble classes in the Empire were brought into the palace to act as witnesses at the enthronement ceremonies of the new Emperor Hsuan-Tung"—so run the despatches from Peking. Here in America, our bourgeois masters of ceremonies at the Presidential inaugurations allow the American coolies to pay their own fare to Washington, and to witness the ceremonies out in the cold, with their feet in the gutters.

Now that the Elkins-Abuzzi match is broken off definitely, both the millionaire mine-owning Senator and the Italian Prince may set themselves up as exhibits proving the falsity of the Socialist claim that panics bestow hard times upon Labor only. Were it not for the panic, the price demanded by the royal house of Italy for the usufruct of one of their Princes as son-in-law by the bourgeois Elkins would have been gladly plunked down. As it was, "you can't squeeze money out of a stone, ye know."

The Cananea butcheries of workingmen in Mexico was only the "seamy side" of a transaction, the front and pretty side of which is now being partially unveiled in the suit brought by the owners of the Mexican San Toy silver and lead mine against Charles M. Schwab, who is alleged to have bought about 2,000,000 shares in the San Toy property for the "pretended consideration of \$75,000," a transaction which the plaintiffs characterize as "unconscionable, collusive and void." There is not blood enough in the veins of Labor to float such manipulations.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, dissolves the great issues of the day into three main topics—the problem of banking and currency, the problem of transportation, and the problem of corporations. It is commonly believed that the sage who divided humanity into three categories—males, females and children—and that other wisacre who divided the earth into the Western, the Eastern, the Southern and the Northern hemisphere, were dead. Not so. They are merged into one, and are alive and drawing the salary of President of Columbia University.

1,000 per cent. profit, admitted by Archibald of the Standard Oil, on the Indiana ventures of the Company comes as a shock to the community. Rockefeller had admitted only a 726 per cent. profit in other branches of his concern. Such a profit was proof positive of the "capitalist's risk." If a 726 per cent. profit proves "risk," justifying the capitalist's "wages," a 1,000 per cent. profit surely proves still greater "risks"; consequently, still stronger justification; consequently, that the capitalist is in reality a self-sacrificing risk-taker in the interest of the commonwealth.

Striking is the resemblance between the protectionist "tariff revisionists" and the capitalist "adjusters of differences" between employers and employees. The protectionist "tariff revisionists" regularly "revise" upward; the capitalist "adjusters of differences" as regularly "adjust" downwards. Witness the "adjusted differences" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the railway men get it in the neck some more.

People who believe that "protection" is what it is said to be, a scheme for the "equalization of the cost of labor," consequently a plan to keep up American wages, had better read the reports of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. The only "cost" protected is the cost of transportation by American railways. "Italian lemons," testified a California grower who demands protection, "can be laid down in New York for \$1.84 a box, while we

can't reach the New York market for less than \$2.32 a box."

According to the "Evening Post" the real estate of New York city is owned by workmen. What other conclusion can be drawn from the free trade "Evening Post's" double principle that "the workmen pay the taxes," and that "the taxes eat up the real estate"?—And yet these workmen, loaded with real estate, put on a poor mouth, and swell the bread lines. Oh, miserliness, thy name is workingman!

Desolate is the heart of Mamsel Free Trade. Like left-overs, usually, the old girl set her heart and hopes upon a desperate chance—the chance of captivating and "uniting" the Democracy in admiration of her charms. And now, from the very midst of the hot-bed of Democracy, the South, unimpressible Democrats have arisen in favor of protection, "as a principle and a practice." Long-staple cotton growers of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee with importunate demands for a high tariff, a tall, stately tariff that shall "protect the Southern planter against the low wages of Egypt and India." Ingrate humanity!

Tillman as a rampant protectionist is the next Black Crook transformation that the political cards have in store as their contribution to the truth of Socialist philosophy that class needs determine class views. South Carolina is in the long-staple cotton belt. Her product is competed with by Egyptian and Indian growers—and down goes the hatred to the Republican party. It should not be surprising if the anti-Negro Tillman be seen some day lecturing on the beatitudes of "mixed marriages." Individuals may mutiny against the dictations of class interests—a class, if it is a property class, is quickly class-conscious; it bows meekly to one and all the dictates of its interests.

Enough is leaking through to warrant the conclusion that Carnegie's free trade move was intended for a snuffer upon some of his competitors in steel, as much as for a lowering of wages. Jones and Laughlin are indignant at the threat to kick down the ladder of protection by which Carnegie ascended—to philanthropy.

The "Arbeiter Stimme," a New York Yiddish Anarchist paper, contributes the latest evidence that the symbol of the Anarchist is a man with his foot in his mouth—as the below deadly parallel proves:

"ARBEITER STIMME" NOT COMMENTING. UNDER HEADING "ON THE WATCH," ON THE VOTES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES:

There still remains the S. L. P. to be mentioned, and that will not occupy much space. In the whole of Greater New York, Gillman, the candidate of the S. L. P., received 1,881 votes. The S. L. P. vote in the State is so few that it would be a cruelty to give the figure. If De Loen and his party represent the real Socialism of America, then we have damnable few Socialists—something that does not feel like believing.

As Anarchy is the negation of all reason, the Anarchist cannot make an utterance that is not at fistulicuffs with the one preceding, or the one immediately following.

At this year's national convention of the Socialist party, Mr. Robert Hunter opposed a motion recommending to the Unions the "industrial form of organization." He opposed the motion on the ground that it was not for him and his party to "dictate to the Unions." And now, barely seven months later, Mr. Hunter appears in the very role he then condemned. He is now dictating to the Unions—or trying to dictate to them—how they should handle Gompers, and he calls their present conduct "rank nonsense." If within seven short months Mr. Hunter can make the progress he has made under the rod of the S. L. P., there is no telling what progress the gentleman may yet accomplish in three seven months. Though Mr. Hunter may

TWO NUTS LEFT UNCRACKED

For a number of years The People has offered two nuts for the jaws of those to crack who would purge themselves of the title of "jaw-smiths," and prove they have jaws to a purpose. The nuts remain uncracked.

The first of the two nuts is this:—In what way can a political party of revolution (anti-capitalist, Socialist, or Labor party) counteract the threat of the plutocratic-capitalist political party that, if defeated at the polls, there will be a general shut-down?—in what way could a revolutionary political party counteract such a threat, and thereby prevent the voting proletariat from stampeding to a political foe, and giving it the election, for the sake of not starving between Election Day and Inauguration Day?—in what way could a revolutionary political party hold its forces

not love the rod, he seems to profit by it.

Socialism has fallen into bad days. Here is Croker, hitting back at Rabbi Wise who calls himself a "Republican Socialist," and denying that the Rabbi is "a true Socialist." Already Socialism is afflicted with a Rand School of Socialism; and now comes a Croker School of Socialism to make the cup of troubles overflow.

Does any sane man doubt that Rabbi Wise, who denounces certain city dignitaries for dining with Richard Croker, "the successor of Tweed," would break a leg—aye, all his four legs—for an invitation to dine with Elihu Root, the defender of Tweed? Whatever may be said of Croker, one thing can not be said of him, to wit, that any of the Tweed lot went into his pockets, he having fought hard to clap Tweed behind the bars. Whatever may not be said of Root, one thing can certainly be said of him, to wit, that big chunks of the Tweed stolen goods went into his, the pockets of Tweed's lawyer.

Another instance of the "directing energy," "directing genius" and "directing services" rendered by the capitalist has been furnished by the Treasury Agent who certifies with photographic evidence that the Sugar Trust uses false scales, through a contrivance of secret steel springs. Mallock should take notice.

When the annual "stock taking" in a business enterprise reveals a deficiency, wages are reduced "obedient to sound business principles." We are told. The annual stock taking by the Federal Government reveals a running behind of \$9,935,000. Why not apply "sound business principles," here also and retrench by dismissing at least 25 per cent. of the sinecure job holders, and shaving down the wages of the \$50,000, the \$30,000, and the \$10,000 a year wage laborers—as the President and his staff love to call themselves?

"I had taken Mr. Richards' son home, and started to meet a girl that I was to take to the theatre"—this is the off-hand explanation given by the chauffeur who dashed into Columbus Avenue, N. Y., knocked down, ran over and killed a poor aged woman. In the days of the late crazy King of Bavaria his subjects were often exposed by his nocturnal carriage dashes. As Mark Twain thought, when his guide dragged him up the pyramids, the Bavarians must have consoled themselves with the thought: "Well, he will die, some day." Whence are the common people, too poor to indulge in automobiles, to gather comfort and hope for future safety?

"Whether intentionally or unintentionally is not known"—so do the San Francisco despatches ominously run on the drowning of Chief of Police William J. Biggy. A supplementary stry light upon the affair is found in an article, in one of the metropolitan capitalist dailies, which bears these headlines: "San Francisco Torn in Two—Clubs and Social Circles Split Over Graft—Detectives Dog Detectives—Only a Few of the Big Incidents Get Out." Labor Mayor Schmitz, in jail for graft, will yet look like a pascal lamb of purity beside the "good citizens" who secured his conviction and thus "vindicated Law, Order and Decency."

unless its forces take the field equipped with an economic organization so integrally organized that they know they can counterstroke the reaction implied in the execution of the threat by themselves assuming the national control of the productive powers of the land?—in short, how can an anti-capitalist political party triumph in America without it comes allied with the Industrial State ready to supplant the political, as the serpent casts off the old slough only when the new is ready, and seize the reins of Government?

The second nut is like unto the first:—In what way can the integrally constructed and revolutionary economic organization, so essential to the overthrow of Capitalism and the rise of the Socialist Republic, recruit its forces, unless it proclaim its revolutionary program in the open, and challenges its foe to meet

it on the social battlefield of civilization, the hustings?—in short, how can the Industrial State take shape and strength without it shields itself with the shield of a political party of Revolution?

While the two sets of pure and simple—and as often impure and crooked—visionaries wear off their teeth upon the files of these two nuts, often breaking off into "magnetic" oratory that turns out to be "hypnotic"—while this double and supplementary farce proceeds, and very generally amid the plaudits of Capitalism—while that goes on, the S. L. P. steadily holds the two nuts between the jaws of the two sets of jaw-smiths, and thus turns the two sets of gentry to the only use there is in them—the use of demonstrating by their impotence the soundness of S. L. P. principle, the rightness of the road that the S. L. P. unwaveringly points to.

THE VOTE.

Of the S. L. P. and the S. P.

The official reports from the Secretaries of State received up to date at this office register the below figures as the poll of the S. L. P. and the S. P. As fast as the further official reports are received they will be registered on the two lists.

S. L. P.		
States	1904	1908
Connecticut	575	608
Illinois	4,068	1,680
Indiana	1,598	643
Kentucky	596	404
Massachusetts	2,359	1,011
Missouri	1,674	866
New Jersey	2,680	1,196
Ohio	2,633	721
Pennsylvania	2,211	1,222
Rhode Island	488	183
Virginia	56	25
Total	19,568	8,561

A decrease of 11,007.

S. P.		
States	1904	1908
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Delaware	146	239
Illinois	60,225	34,711
Indiana	12,013	13,476
Iowa	14,847	8,287
Kentucky	3,802	4,060
Maine	2,108	1,758
Massachusetts	13,604	10,778
Maryland	2,247	2,323
Minnesota	11,692	14,471
Missouri	13,009	15,431
New Hampshire	1,090	1,299
New Jersey	9,587	10,253
Ohio	36,290	33,795
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
Rhode Island	956	1,365
South Carolina	22	100
Vermont	868	900
West Virginia	1,572	3,679
Virginia	218	255
Total	219,467	195,306

A decrease of 24,161.

The 1904 vote of the S. L. P. was—34,172.
The 1904 vote of the S. P. was—408,230.

ANOTHER REWARDED.

Roosevelt Gives Pittsburg "Labor Editor" His Pie.
Washington, December 3.—President Roosevelt has aroused a storm of indignation among Representatives in Congress from Pittsburg and vicinity by serving notice on them that he had decided to appoint John D. Pringle, editor of the "Labor World" at Pittsburg, as Appraiser of Customs for that port.

It appears that the appointment of Pringle will be the fulfillment of another ante-election promise to A. F. of L. "labor leaders" made by the President in connection with the last campaign. Pringle was one of the labor representatives who dissented from Gompers' program of turning over the votes of the American Federation of Labor to Bryan. Now it appears that he was promised an office, just as Donnelly and Keefe were, in spite of all the denials to the contrary made in the campaign. The President, so the story goes, in-

vited Pringle to indicate what he desired, and the "labor" editor, who objected to dragging the Federation into politics told the President he wanted to be appointed Appraiser for the Port of Pittsburg.

The President, without consulting Senators Knox or Penrose or either of the Representatives in the House from western Pennsylvania, told Pringle he would be appointed.

The Republican leaders have told the President that Editor Pringle had no special qualification for the office. There is no local demand for his appointment; in fact, it is opposed by the business interests, but Roosevelt flatly told Representatives Dalzell and Barchfield, each of whom presented a candidate for the position, that he will appoint the editor of the "Labor World" unless Pennsylvania Senators serve notice upon him that they will oppose confirmation.

Since election Roosevelt has now announced the appointment of the following false leaders of labor to important Federal offices, all of whom were promised the places during the campaign:

Samuel B. Donnelly of New York, Public Printer; Daniel J. Keefe, of Michigan, Commissioner-General of Immigration; John D. Pringle of Pittsburg, Appraiser at Pittsburg.

MAY DEPORT RUDOWITZ.

Commissioner Foote Indicates that Such May Be Result of His Decision.

Chicago, Ill., December 6.—Christian Rudowitz, a Russian refugee must go back to Russia unless he is saved by the intervention of the Department of State or of the President. This decision was clearly indicated by United States Commissioner Foote yesterday after a hearing lasting more than a month.

Rudowitz, who sought to fight his extradition, is accused by the Russian officials of participating in the murder of Mrs. Wilhelmina Kine and her parents at Tubuk, although this is simply a pretext of Russia to take the life of one who has been an active revolutionary opponent of the Czar.

Much anxiety was felt when Commissioner Foote announced that the hearing was closed. "If a long decision is wanted I can give it," said Commissioner Foote. "If I should decide that this is not a political offence and that the evidence with this decision should go to the Department of State would you want me to go into detail?"

The attorneys for the defence said a detailed decision would be desirable. "Well," continued Foote, "I have pretty clearly indicated what this decision is to be, but I see no reason for not waiting until Monday to give a formal statement."

KEEFE GETS WHAT HE WAS A "LABOR" LEADER FOR.

Washington, December 1.—Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, Mich., to-day was appointed commissioner-general of immigration to succeed the late Frank P. Sargent. Keefe is president of the International Longshoremen's Union. During the Presidential campaign Keefe was one of the most prominent of union labor leaders who supported Taft, and opposed the efforts of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, to deliver the labor vote to Bryan.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters in New York City, on Sunday morning, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock sharp.

State Executive Committees are hereby notified to send a copy of the credentials and pledges of their respective N. E. C. members, to this office, 28 City Hall Place, New York city, at the earliest possible date.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
December 5, 1908.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PROTEST

Against Extradition of Jan Janoff Pourén.

San Francisco, Cal., November 29.—Outside the skies were blue and the sun glowed warm. To the toilers, weary with the week's long labor, the lure of the open was strong. Yet in spite of this, Dreamland Rink, San Francisco's largest auditorium, was well filled with a thoughtful throng who had come to voice their protest against the extradition of Jan Pourén and other political refugees.

The chairman promptly at two o'clock called the gathering to order, and in a short address explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced A. Walsh of the "Frisco Labor Council."

The speaker pointed out the danger of allowing a precedent of this kind to be established. Further, he showed that a fundamental right was being infringed upon. He was applauded when he closed.

The next speaker introduced was Geo. Speed, who proved to be the orator of the day. His lean dramatic figure was clearly outlined against the painted background. His tense vibrant voice reverberated and rang among the very rafters of the huge barnlike structure. Out of his passion-twisted mouth flowed a steady stream of burning molten words, and before the audience rose the colossal picture of Russian rebellion and repression. They saw the streets run red with the blood of peaceful petitioners. They saw the awakening of the stolid, misery-burdened peasant workman, how the proletariat of Moscow piled up the streets and fought and died for liberty.

They saw the gigantic but premature mutinies in the navy and army, and the monstrous, wholesale executions that followed. They saw the Government-inaugurated pogroms and their myriads of victims. They saw the revolt of the Baltic provinces and the proclamation of the Republic.

Then the scene changed and they beheld the struggle for maintenance and the final defeat of the revolutionists. They saw the brutal reprisals of the inhuman Cossacks. They felt the damp air of the dungeons. They heard the screams of tortured martyrs, smelt the odor of burning flesh. They saw the unswerving perseverance of the revolutionists in the face of death, slow torture and martyrdom. They saw the blood-clotted hand of the Czar reaching across the sea to receive the political refugees at the hands of the United States Government.

The speaker ceased abruptly and sat down. For a second the crowd sat silent and spellbound. Then rising to their feet they broke into mingled cheers and protests which lasted for minutes.

The next speaker, S. Schulberg closed with an appeal for funds. The crowd responded by throwing over \$125 into the collection baskets.

Austin Lewis followed, and dealt mainly with the legal aspect of the case, discussing the American ambassador's dastardly action at St. Petersburg and the peculiarities of the extradition treaty. He was attentively listened to.

The last to speak was Col. Petrovsky, whom the Government attempted to extradite about a year ago. He spoke in Russian, and while the majority were not able to understand, yet they retained their seats to the very end and applauded him vigorously when he sat down.

The protest meeting was an unqualified success and is but the first of the series which the Pourén Defense League have arranged.

RAILWAY BROTHERHOOD MEETS.

New Orleans, La., December 7.—The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees opened here to-day. Several hundred delegates, representing a total membership of about 50,000 railroad employees in the United States and Canada, are in attendance. The convention will hold daily sessions throughout the week.

JERSEY UTOPIANS

THEY'RE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE THEY ARE AT.

Lured to a "Joyous Land" by the Pied Piper of Capitalism They Wake Up to Find It a Sandy Desert—The Revolutionary Element, too, Is Doing Some Quiet Thinking.

Jersey City, December 4.—Since Election day some of the Socialist party, utopians have been indulging in sober reflection upon the million votes they didn't get. Others of them are still under the influence of the Pied Piper of Capitalism—the capitalist press, and with Benjamin Hanford, and a stub of pencil, figure out, vote or no vote, 2,000,000 supporters for the S. P.!

The revolutionary element in the S. P., on the other hand, ever anticipated over 800,000 votes. The Pied Piper did not stampede them. They are doing considerable thinking these days. They clearly saw that it was for no good that the capitalist press, which usually pursues toward the Socialist movement, either a conspiracy of silence or a conspiracy of vilification; this time pursued the conspiracy of booming the "Red Special" and "1,500,000 votes for Debs."

The S. P. utopians were callow enough to imagine that at last the movement had grown so strong as to force recognition! Under the influence of the strains of the Pied Piper they took leave of the common horse sense which enables them to get about the streets in safety, and readily became Republican catspaws.

The S. P. revolutionists, and the utopians who have taken a tumble, are placing the blame for the utopianism upon their own press, and rightly, for as one of them remarked, "Our press fell into the trap and echoed the Republican press, which boomed us to ensure a Republican triumph."

The utopian is an amoosin cuss anyway. I listened to a group of them reeling off, glib as parrots, "economic determinism," "material interest," etc., and denouncing the "ignorance" of the workingman! The utopian always has his Socialism up his sleeve, or concealed elsewhere about his person. Hear one of them in defence of the "Call," which one of his comrades had declared valueless for Socialist propaganda: "The 'Call' is foxily conducted. You give a man that paper and it looks like any other newspaper, pictures and all. Even the editorial goes at him mildly, not slamming his prejudices like some others of our papers."

"And where is its Socialism?" asked the one who had questioned the paper's value as a propaganda medium.

"If everybody in the party who knocked it, would boom it, the paper would soon be a success," was the answer the "Call's" defender gave.

Conflicting press interests are lining up the S. P. members to the tune of "Volkszeitung" versus "Call." The "Call" advocates complain that the Germans in the party regard everything, from the drinking of beer to the most vital party measure, from the standpoint of: What effect will it have on the "Volkszeitung"? and that their action are those of "Volkszeitung" partisans, instead of party members.

It was the German element that engineered the killing of the unity movement in this state by a series of unique caucuses. These caucuses were held in the guise of socials and parties, at certain houses. Those favoring unity were not invited; and when it came to a vote, members long forgotten showed up at meetings—the same experience as we had in 1899.

Another utopian that I ran across is a Bayonne "radical," who ran for office on the Bryan ticket. He thinks that the last election proves that the American people are willing slaves. He got out some campaign matter of his own, stating that he was in favor of clean streets, even sidewalks, plenty of parks, and more of that sort. I pointed out how much more important the untutored workers conceived, even the promise, of a slave's job, to all such things; but I don't think he grasped it.

This talk of the ignorance of the workers makes me tired. They haven't as yet been reached by Socialism, and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

S. P. FLIM FLAM

DEBITE ORGANIZATION STANDS COMMITTED IN DU QUOIN, ILL.

Du Quoin, Ill., November 22.—The Socialist party again stands before the bar of decency convicted of flim-flam, and worse—fusion. The latest instance occurred in this town in the recent campaign. That party is guilty of sharp practices in the late primaries, and has persistently kept quiet when it should have pronounced itself.

In the primary elections there were two votes cast for the S. P. for candidates for Circuit Clerk. One of the names voted for was James Trover, a Republican; the other name voted was Jos. Moody, an S. L. P. man. The primary vote for S. P. candidate for Circuit Clerk being thus a tie vote, the Board of Election canvassers decided by lot that Moody should be the S. P. candidate for Circuit Clerk.

Moody had already been nominated for Presidential elector on the S. L. P. ticket. He was never notified of his choice on the S. P. ticket, but he should have been, according to the election law. He learned of his choice by chance and promptly demanded the withdrawal of his name from the S. P. ticket. The County Clerk, J. G. Taffee, claimed he had no power to remove Moody's name. Then Moody denounced the whole affair as fusion between the S. P. and the Republicans.

Jas. H. Trover, the other name that was balloted for at the primaries for S. P. candidate, was the regular Republican nominee. It can be seen that if Moody's name had not been drawn by the election canvassers, Trover would have been the choice. On the other hand, the question arises: Was the S. P. trying to steal the prestige of the S. L. P.? Thus in one case that Socialist party is guilty of trying to put a Republican candidate upon its ticket; in the other it is practicing flim-flam upon the voters by setting forth an S. L. P. man as its own. If the Republicans and the S. P. had held their own vote Trover could have been elected. But the vote of both parties dropped. Moody pointed out these facts in his denunciation, but the Socialist party remained silent as a claim.

I submit as evidence in this matter the following copies of letters which passed between Moody and County Clerk Taffee. It will be noticed that copies III and IV were never answered.

John M. Francis.

[Enclosure.]

I.

Du Quoin, Illinois, Oct. 28, 1908.

J. G. Taffee.

Dear Sir:

There is one Joseph Moody on the Socialist party specimen ballot under the head of Circuit Clerk. If that is meant as my name I demand it to be removed, for it is being used without my consent. I have no affiliation with that party at all.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph B. Moody.

415 Pope St., Du Quoin.

II.

Office of County Clerk of Perry County.

J. G. Taffee.

J. N. Taffee.

Clerk. Deputy.

Pinckneyville, Ill., Oct. 29, 1908.

Jos. B. Moody.

Du Quoin, Ill.

My Dear Sir: In replying to your letter of yesterday relative to your name being on the ballot as candidate for Circuit Clerk on the Socialist ticket, will say that the canvassing board found that one vote for Joseph Moody and one vote for Jas. Trover on the Socialist ticket for Circuit Clerk had been cast. Lots were drawn and the lot fell to Joseph Moody, and it is compulsory with us that we place the names on the ticket as certified by the canvassing board. The name is Joseph Moody and not Joseph B. Moody, and I do not know who Joseph Moody is. Hoping you will understand this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. G. Taffee, Co. Clerk.

III.

Du Quoin, Ill., Oct. 31, 1908.

J. G. Taffee.

Co. Clerk.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th inst. received and contents noted. Will say that I feel certain said Joseph Moody is myself, and regardless of the name appearing on the ballot under said head wish to state that I am not a candidate for said office. I respectfully decline.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph B. Moody.

N. B.—I am on the ballot under another head correctly so.—J. B. M.

IV.

Du Quoin, Ill., Nov. 2, 1908.

J. G. Taffee.

My Dear Sir: Would it be asking too much to ask of you to inform me how my name, Moody, and how Trover's name got on the primary bal-

lot? Were they printed as candidates of the Socialist party or were they written by the two votes? And if they were printed, who was responsible? I don't wish to make any trouble, however, but I don't wish to misrepresent no one.

Yours respectfully,

Jos. B. Moody.

V.

Du Quoin, Ill., Nov. 15, 1908.

Hon. J. G. Taffee.

Dear Sir: Will you please mail me a primary specimen ballot of each of the respective parties of the last election: 1. e. primary. If you have them? Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours truly,

John M. Francis.

526 E. Park St.

Have no sample ballots of primary.

Yours truly,

J. G. Taffee, Co. Clk.

ALL POLITICS.

Denver Trades Assembly Wades In Deep.

Denver, November 24.—Knee-deep in politics is the best description of the Denver Trades Assembly. The delegates, lacking a sense of humor, would all denounce a Socialist for introducing working class politics into the union. Such a man would be met with the howl, "No P. in the Union." When the howl would die down, then the delegates would all return to seeking political preferment for themselves. The following account from the Denver Post of Nov. 23 shows these "no politics" howlers at work:

"Politics in the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly led to the ousting of two members and the resignation of two others, one being President M. L. French, who was recently appointed an officer of the juvenile court. Harry Barker, business agent of the Waiters' union and vice-president of the assembly, succeeded French.

"James C. Bulger, city plumbing inspector and delegate from the Plumbers' union, also resigned.

Ralph G. Moser, delegate from the engineers' union, engineer at the city hall and delegate to the chamber of commerce, was asked to resign, as was Joseph Palmer, also of the engineers.

"Edwin V. Brake, former state labor commissioner, was again indorsed for the position, and Henry Klein of the striking boilermakers was indorsed for state boiler inspector. This action went through despite the fact that the constitution of the assembly says that no political aspirants can get the official indorsement of the local labor body. The delegates want Brake put in office again, as he was said to be friendly to labor during his first term.

"The forcing of the resignations was done because of factional differences that are on in the local labor world over politics, and the ousting of Moser and Palmer is part of the plans of the Hally faction to 'get even' with the city hall politicians who have been after Hally's scalp for some time. They were led by Moser. They divided in the state campaign and this caused more feeling. Hally supporting Guggenheim and the rest of the leaders the Democratic ticket.

"E. M. Gross accepted the place as delegate to the chamber of commerce made vacant by the forcing of Moser's resignation.

"The committee appointed some time ago to revise the constitution and pay particular attention to the question of members holding political office had not reported yesterday and was discharged. Another committee was named for the same purpose with orders to report at the next meeting.

"It is believed that the committee will change the constitution so that politicians holding offices, either elective or appointive, can hold their seats in the assembly. The constitution forbids it at present.

"It is said that the fight will be carried to the Building Trades Council, where George McLachlan, alderman, holds the responsible position of business agent. McLachlan is strongly intrenched and it is not believed he can be ousted because of politics. The council's constitution contains a clause similar to the trades assembly; that politicians holding office cannot be officers or delegates."

JERSEY UTOPIANS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

are guided by instinct. They see plutocracy in possession of industry, and feel themselves dependent for existence upon its smiles. As the workers see it they vote for bread and butter. That they did not vote for reaction is gratifying. There is to be no going back. Once the workers know where their real interests lie capitalism is doomed. The forward movement is in the keeping of the Socialist Labor Party. Ours the day. Push the propaganda, comrades. In other words, push the Party Press.

Jerseyman.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR BOARD?

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

If Society (not the Dancing Class, but the People of the World) presented you with your board bill to date—could you pay it? Or, better still, have you paid it and can you show the receipt therefor?

You have been consuming, since you were born, taking from others the fruit of their labor and ingenuity. Has your fruit, given to them, been equal to what you received? Have you produced as much as you have consumed?

Most of us can say, Yes! Even that pauper, if he has worked, has paid and more than paid his board, for a day's labor, of the feeblest, is worth more than thirty cents. Our common workmen everywhere have paid their board and more. Their labor is worth more than the sum they are paid for it, else no one would employ them. They benefit the world directly and indispensably by their labor; they are paid less than its equivalent, and with that sum they must pay for not only their own living, but the livings of wives and children. Our more specialized workers have paid their board also; dentist and doctor, tailor, teacher, architect and engineer. They put into the world services we could not do without and the world pays them little enough.

When we rise above these into the ranks of arts and sciences, and some professions, it is not so easy to establish fair return for value received. We cannot so easily measure the social necessity of the pictures of Whistler, the songs of Caruso; but since some persons are willing to pay highly for them, the performer has presumably paid his board to those persons, and they in turn have served the community enough to afford to maintain the performer. This is as though in a small, limited, economic group, the services of ten out of a hundred were so valuable as to warrant giving them more than "their keep"; out of their surplus they were free to maintain two out of the hundred to teach them Sanscrit, let us say—a service which did not appeal to the majority. Others may say that the service of the artist of any sort is of special and peculiar value, and worth more than the artist ever gets. On either ground we will consider that the artist has paid his board; that some artists indeed are social benefactors past accounting.

Are there any persons left against whom society has still a charge? Are there individuals or classes who consume without producing anything?

There are many lines of what is called "business" in which it would be hard indeed to prove any social value in the activities of the participants. I once met a millionaire, a "self-made man," very proud of having now a great for-

tune, whereas he had come to town without a cent.

"Where was this money before it came into your hands?" I asked him. "On trees? Or in the grass? Or in the possession of other persons?"

"In other persons' possession, of course," he answered.

"And now it is yours. What have you given them in exchange for it?"

"Brains and energy, ma'am!" he blustered. "You've no idea the amount of brains and energy required to accumulate a fortune like mine."

"Yes," said I. "I understand perfectly that you have expended brains and energy—but is it an exchange? You have their money—have they your brains and energy?"

What the gentleman had done with his brains and energy was mainly in the line of bonding lumber—helping the formation of great lumber companies, which devastated the forests of the State, lowered the water supply, promoted floods in spring and drought in summer, wasted the soil, wasted the trees, injured the whole community. This was not service. He had the money, his supply of the world's materials and labor, his "board"—but he had not paid for it. What he gave for his money was not of social value; quite the contrary.

We are apt to be confused by the vigorous display of "brains and energy" on the part of many prominent business men to-day. We respect their ability, recognize their generalship, call them Captains of Industry, and never stop to analyze the nature of their services. Is the work they do useful to the world? Do they give us value equivalent to the vast sums we give them? Their wages are enormous—what is their work?

It required a considerable outlay of mental power no doubt for Jay Gould to wreck railroads—but is wrecking railroads a social service? A man may plot like a Medicean prince, and sweat like a horse, in wrecking a railroad train—but then the damage is visible, the pain immediate and distinctly traceable to the efforts of the wreckers; and any claim he might offer of profound ingenuity and herculean strength is not held to offset his criminality.

Outlay of force is not a proof of service. When a man has a million or ten million or a hundred million dollars of "earnings," the point to establish is not the skill and ability he used in acquiring them, but the social value of his accomplishment. The mental acumen and physical agility of a successful house-breaker may be far and away beyond those of my gardener. The gardener's "board" is fifteen a week perhaps—the burglar's fifty. But has the burglar paid for it?—The Independent.

GIRLS IN FOUNDRIES.

Make 10,000 Cores Per Day and Receive \$1—Health and Life Sacrificed.

In a Pittsburg foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 10,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to charities on "Pittsburg Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from ten to twenty-five pounds. In an electrical factory in

East Pittsburg 650 women are employed on piece work in winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employees give out readily. Only twenty-five have been in the factory four years. Three screw and bolt works in the same city employ 543 women. A bolt trimmer—to use one class of labor as an illustration—stands for ten hours before a machine. She feeds bolts to the mechanism at two-second intervals—16,000 times a day—for a wage of ninety-six cents. Bad conditions these for women to work under and they have an indirect effect in weakened and stunted children.—Kansas City Star.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public-reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton

street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free-reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 60 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Crossing West street, N. Y., the other day with my little niece as one of the antiquated Belt Line horse-cars passed she exclaimed: "Oh look at the trolley pushing the horses!" A horse car was a novelty to her. Her perception had taught her that an electric car "goes of itself" and that anything in front must be in the way. It took some explaining to make the matter clear to her.

It is most natural for the young to conclude that things as they see them have always been so; and when they begin to learn differently it is with wonder and astonishment that they hear of past times, and the changes that have taken place as civilization develops.

I met an S. P. man the other day who confessed that he hadn't yet got over the shock of the election. "I was sure we would have a million votes," he said, pathetically. He acknowledged that the boosting of Debs by the capitalist press had fooled him into that belief.

Well he was not the only one of the S. P. who was fooled in that way:

"Till their own dreams at length deceived 'em," And, oft repeated, they believed 'em."

It is to be hoped, however, that some of the S. P. men learned a lesson. In these days of commercialism, when shoddy is labeled "all wool," look out for the capitalist press tacking that word "Socialist" to political shoddy.

The election is past and the S. L. P. is in the field as unperturbed as ever. The words of Thorold Rogers fit us well: "The fact is, even in the darkest time, there still was something which despotism feared or discovered it must fear."

It is simply astounding how little the average pure and simple trades unionist knows of the Labor Movement—generally he hasn't the slightest conception of what it means. If you want to see an honest member of the rank and file amazed and inspired just enlighten him upon the class-conscious theory of the Movement.

The S. L. P. is the only organization that persistently and consistently has taught the workers the real issue. All others have acted in such manner as to prevent class-conscious thought from reaching the workers—to the benefit of Capitalism and untold injury of the working class.

The opponents of the S. L. P. tell us that its methods of agitation are "repulsive." When looked into it will be found that it is FACTS that are "repulsive." The language of the S. L. P. is carefully based upon facts, and facts are facts, whether they are uttered, or remain mute. It is the language of accurate and honest men that is "repulsive."

The S. L. P. is not so foolish as to attempt the nonsense of trying to further a revolutionary movement by blandishment. Its methods may be, and no doubt are "repulsive" to kid-gloved inmates, and the labor fakir understudies of capitalism; but on the other hand its methods are clarifying and strengthening to the workers.

Of course there are people who need not get down to the vulgar drudgery of giving facts. Their boundless conceit leads them to think that all that should be expected when they shoot off their mouths is a general nodding of heads in approval.

But go deeper, and you will find that the gentry to whom the S. L. P. is "repulsive," are such as have crookedness to cover, dishonesty to conceal

SQUEEZING THE WORKINGMAN

AN INSIGHT INTO ADVANCED METHODS OF PRODUCTION—HOW THE COMPANIES WAGER AND CHECK UP THEIR MEN, LIKE MACHINES.

That corporations break down the personal ties that formerly held together the employer and his men has long been recognized, but this incidental effect is insignificant compared with the direct effect of the consolidated corporations and syndicates of the past ten years.

By combining several corporations into one, by operating several establishments of the same kind in different parts of the country, by placing them all on a uniform system of accounting which shows at a glance every month the minutest detail of every item of cost, the modern trust is going farther to alienate classes than did the single corporation when it displaced the individual employer. The primitive competition of employer against employer is a children's game compared with the modern competition of manager against manager checked up every month by the cold statistics of cost. Under this system managers go down like teapins, or up like Schwab. They "hire and fire" their employees, promote and demote their subordinates, with the precision of rapid-fire guns. Under their exact system of costs they measure a man as they do coal, iron, and kilowatts, and labor becomes literally, what it has been by analogy, a commodity. If one be a scientist or an engineer one can but admire the marvelous results. The astounding reductions of cost, the unheard of efficiency of labor, the precise methods of scientific experiment and tests, reveal a new field of conquest of the human mind. But if one talks with the workmen at their homes one hears the grumblings of class struggle.

The system is perfected by the division of labor. Formerly a workman's efficiency consisted of two things, skill and speed. Division of labor has split up his skill into its constituent operations, and the progress of cost-keeping is carrying the analysis farther than ever before. Instead of the skill of one man we have the grading of operations among a gang of men. Skill had to be measured by quality, by intelligence, by ingenuity, versatility, and interest in his work. These human qualities are elusive and not yet measured even by modern psychology. But speed can be measured by quantity and a clock. Workmen can now be compared with each other and metered up like dynamos. The rise and

fall of their energy each hour or day can be charted and filed away in a card catalogue for reference.

Immediately there follows a new science and art of industrial psychology. The efficiency of a steam engine is kept always at its maximum by feeding the coal by an automatic stoker. So the output of labor is kept at the top by adjusting the pay exactly to the motive and capacity. This is done by premiums and bonuses on output, instead of the cruder and more wasteful methods of paying the same price for every piece, and these premiums are nicely figured to the point where the workman will put out the maximum exertion for the minimum bonus. The psychology of the workmen is analyzed and experimented upon as accurately as the chemistry of different kinds of coal. A time-keeping department is created for this purpose with experts, card records, and a testing laboratory, and a new engineering profession springs up with industrial psychology as its underlying science. Wonderful and interesting are these advances in harnessing the forces of human nature to the production of wealth. The pioneers in this field, calling themselves "production engineers," may well be compared with the great inventors of the turbine and the dynamo in what they are doing to reduce cost and multiply efficiency.

But in doing so they are doing exactly the thing that forces labor to become class-conscious. While a man retains individuality he is more or less proof against class feeling. He is self-conscious. His individuality protects him somewhat against the substitution of someone else to do his job. But when his individuality is scientifically measured off in aliquot parts and each part is threatened with substitution by identical parts of other men, then his sense of superiority is gone. He and his fellow-workmen compete with each other, not as whole men, but as units of output. The less-gifted man becomes a menace to the more-gifted as much as the one to the other. Both are then ripe to recognize their solidarity, and to agree not to compete. And this is the essential thing in class conflict.—Prof JOHN R. COMMONS, University of Wisconsin, in paper on "Is Class Conflict Growing in America and Is It Inevitable?"

and unmanliness to hide. Glad are we that the S. L. P. is "repulsive" to all such.

The theory of Socialism is not hard for the average man to grasp. It is when you come to the How—the getting of Socialism, that work is cut out for you. Then you have to begin and counteract the erroneous habits of thought that the capitalist press, the pulpit, the schools, and other agencies, have cultivated in the working class mind. This is the work that our press must do—free the mind of the worker from error. Push the Party Press, comrades, all may be said to depend upon that.

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Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

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THE CRUX OF COLONIZING

BY K. KILDARE.

The savor of roasted missionary no longer lends its seductive fragrance to the olfactory nerves of the cannibal, and no longer will he partake of toothsome Methodist roast; alas, no. For the fates have been unkind to the savage, poor fellow, and he finds things strangely altered; so much so that to-day he stands with not a sacrificing cannibal, but a rifled cannibalee. Instead of the "dived" being sacrificed in the old, quick-throated barbecue style by the savage, latter is now sacrificed by slower, more tortuous methods on the altar of markets, shoddy goods, and wage slavery by his "civilizer." And the living flesh and the sweat of the savage is a far more profitable investment than missionary roast.

Pioneers of commerce in uncivilized countries are the missionaries, and LABOR is the fulcrum on which the lever of civilization works. Before you can exploit the nude African as a wage slave you must of sheer necessity Christianize him; before you can force him into the cheap labor market it is indispensably necessary that he be doctored with the missionary dope of plasticity and rendered amenable to the moral discipline of capitalistic Christianity.

The first step is to expound on the various evils—indecent, immodesty, and so forth—of going naked. Thus do we open up markets for scab-made shoddy clothing, and make the "missionary field" a profitable dumping ground for the vilest trash in the shape of pants, blankets, gew gaws and sham jewelry. We cannot, of course, civilize the savage without making him pay for it, and the more he pays the more civilized he becomes. Christianity means civilization, civilization means exploitation, and exploitation means profit. The three terms are correlative and, like heaven and hell, they stand and fall together. Having taught the savage how to acquire La Grippe, rheumatism, and pneumonia through the channels of shoddy pants and cardboard shoes, we next proceed to declaim on the undesirabilities and insufferabilities of the native diet. We have to open up, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, a market for compound complexity in the shape of canned corn from Chicago, irrespective of the fearful consequences to the savage's inferior economy. When civilized he will only appreciate the exquisite ambrosial delicacy of that nutritious mixture, tinned corn and compressed rodent. These canned concomitants of civilization are followed by others in the shape of rubeanic rum, woeful whiskey, patent medicine antidotes to his Chicago diet, and lotions for his lumbago.

By this time white settlers have arrived and our government is sufficiently interested to build a prison and organize a police force to aid us in "civilizing and colonizing." Strange things are these to the savage, but not for long is he to remain unacquainted. With the advent of police, prisons, and settlers' smash goes the natives' tribal organization and the domination of the native chiefs, and the native finds himself "emancipated"—emancipated from a domination which carried the protection of his chief, to be brought under a Christian domination ever more oppressive, and yet, moreover, recognizes no responsibility for his welfare. "We have introduced an individual law which has broken the tribal law," says a recent report. Translated into the vernacular this means: "The communal ownership of the land expressed itself in the tribal organization, therefore we abolished the tribal organization, deprived the village communities of their tribal land, and delivered the native into the clutches of the white colonist who will make him work."

But squeezed as he now is by economic pressure of individual law and the wholesale appropriation of his lands the natives' wants are so few that he still contrives to exist without going to the white settler for work, hence other measures must be adopted to bring him into the labor corral. The infliction of a tax—the hut tax—does the trick. Officially described as a "tax in return for the protection he receives" its infliction is a direct incentive to work since the native cannot secure the wherewithal to pay it except by hiring himself out to the settler. Thus does civilization mean enforced slavery. And the application of the principle of wheels within wheels enables the settler to bleed the native further and incidentally strengthen the anti-nude propaganda by giving him blankets or pants as part wages, thus contributing to the "progress of civilization" and leaving the victimized native between the devil and the deep blue.

But not invariably is the native docile to his "emancipation." Occasionally he shirks his work and kicks—kicks hard, but like Mrs. Partington and her proverbial broom, he cannot stem the tide of capitalism. He can elect to work or accept the Christian alternatives—prison or machine guns.

Extracts from official documents are interesting: "The tendency to use our products increases and in time may prove strong enough to induce the native to work for longer periods." Sure! "To think that the natives have not a duty to the country as well as the revenue is short-sighted. Every man should do duty, not only by paying, but by working." Of course! All wage slaves pay the boss for the privilege of working for him. "In developing the country they will develop themselves" ("and our dividends"). "The native should be taxed inversely proportionate to the amount of work he does." An excellent principle to apply to our domestic plutocrats, pharisees, and other parasites. "We have to educate the native to work and teach him to come into line." So said the mule breaker. "Come into line" is suggestive of the spiders' advice to the fly. "You have to create wants, and should insist on the natives clothing themselves and increasing their requirements." More requirements, more profits. But enough. The real crux of the missionary and civilizing and colonizing business is that the "civilizer" goes out with the sole object of acquiring wealth through the channel of native labor, while the business of the administration behind him is to supply him with natural material and labor power at the cheapest possible rates. In short, the Alpha and Omega of it all is PROFIT, hence your missionary is but the advanced tentacle of the octopus of a gigantic and hypocritical graft, a fact to bear in mind when you are asked to "cough up" in support of missionary propaganda.

THAT STRIKE LAW

Which American Newspapers So Much Admire and Approve Of—Good for Bosses.

Compulsory industrial arbitration in New Zealand has been passing through troublous times of late. Awards of the arbitration court have been disregarded. Fines imposed for such disregard have remained unpaid. In one or two notorious cases a strike maintained for months in defiance of the law has been finally settled by employers and employed without reference to the law. It is therefore small wonder that further legislation should be thought necessary.

Recently the minister of labor introduced an industrial conciliation and arbitration act amendment bill in the house of representatives. At first sight this bill appears designed rather to weaken than to strengthen the law, as it repeats the section in an earlier act enabling strikers to be imprisoned if they remained obdurate under milder punishment. The fact is, no doubt, that this penalty of imprisonment for refusing to work except on one's own terms is too severe to be effective. It is a weapon so dangerous in the resentment it causes that little is lost by abandoning it. In other respects the bill is certainly intended to make the lot of illegal strikers—and practically all striking is illegal in New Zealand—harder than it was before. It is designed in particular to remedy a curious flaw discovered by the law officers in the arbitration acts as they stand at present.

Clearly during a dispute the possibility of the men's getting financial support from other men or unions is a point of the first importance. During a recent mining strike, as is described in the article from our New Zealand correspondent, money poured in to support the men from unions in every part of the dominion. Since the strike itself was in defiance of an award of the arbitration court it might reasonably have been thought that those who sent this money were, as persons "aiding and abetting" an illegal strike, themselves doing an illegal act. The attorney general of New Zealand appears, however, to have advised that a strike, as contemplated by the act, was an instantaneous deed. Those who merely supported men after they had struck might do so with impunity.

The first object of the present bill is to rule out this reading of the law. A new definition is given of the term "strike." A penalty is imposed not only for the first act of stopping work, but also for every week that the strike continues thereafter. A specially high penalty is to be inflicted for aiding or abetting a strike when this is done by a union, employer or any person other than a worker. Another clause provides for suspending during not more than three years the registration of any union found guilty of aiding, inciting or instigating a strike by any of its members.

Whether these new provisions will be found effective remains to be seen. However that may be, their mere enactment is eloquent as to the difficulties of enforcing industrial peace upon those who go on strike. To have a land without strikes is an admirable ambition and one that any community may quite reasonably aim at by all means in its power. But the means in such a case are really very limited.

The government cannot really under anything like a democratic rule imprison thousands of individuals for refusing to work under conditions which they dislike. It cannot, except in the case of a strike affecting the public generally and so rousing public feeling, as a railway strike would have done, depend upon any sympathy in enforcing the law. Rather it is apt to find very effective sympathy on the other side.

The New Zealand experiences undoubtedly suggest that the only form in which state intervention in wage questions could ever be practicable in this country is in the fixing of minimum wages in really awaited trades, and these alone. Those who are above the level of absolute sweating must be left to fight for their own hands.—London Post.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

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SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM

CLAIM THAT NEW INDUSTRIAL ORDER WOULD DESTROY "FREEDOM OF LABOR" ANSWERED.

That a Socialist Commonwealth would afford its members comfort and security has been admitted even by the foes of Socialism; "but," say they, "these advantages are bought at too dear a price; they are paid for with a total loss of freedom; the bird in a cage may also have sufficient daily food; it also is secure against hunger, the inclemencies of the weather, and enemies; but it has lost its freedom, and for that reason it is a pitiful being, that peeps through gilded bars into a world of dangers and want, and vain would struggle for its own existence." They maintain that Socialism destroys economic freedom and the freedom of labor; that it introduces a despotism in comparison with which the most unrestricted political absolutism would be freedom, because this would control only one side of man, whereas Socialism would control all the phases of human activity.

So great is the fear of this slavery that even some Socialists are seized with it, and they become so-called "philosophical" anarchists. These gentlemen have a great horror for the communism that there is in Socialism as they have for the system of production for sale; and the odd measure they take to escape both is to demand both; they want to have communism and production for sale together. Theoretically, this is absurd; in practice, the thing amounts to nothing else than the exploded co-operative establishments which adulated capitalist philanthropists have again and again advocated, again and again started, and again and again failed in.

Freedom of Labor Goes with Small Production.

The charge is correct that Socialist production is irreconcilable with the full freedom of labor, that is to say, with the freedom of the laborer to work when, where, and how he will. But so is this freedom of the worker irreconcilable with all planful, co-operative work, whatever the form which it may assume, whether the form be capitalist or Socialist. Freedom of labor is possible only in small production, and even there only up to a certain point. Even where the small producer is freed from all social restrictions, he still remains dependent upon natural and social influences; the farmer depends upon the weather, the small industrialist depends upon the markets. "Freedom of Labor" is the ideal, the most revolutionary ideal, which the class of the small producer, unable to look beyond the horizon of small production, is capable of. This ideal had its good reasons a hundred years ago; to-day it has no economic bottom to stand on, and can only haunt the heads of such people as are unable to perceive the industrial revolution that has since then taken place. The downfall of the "Freedom of Labor" is necessarily connected with the downfall of small production. It is not the Socialists who destroy this "Freedom of Labor," but the relentless progress of large production. Oddly enough, the very ones on whose lips is found most frequently the declaration that "labor must be free" are the capitalists, i. e., those who have contributed most to the overthrow of that freedom. "Freedom of labor" has come to an

end, not only in the mills, but in all other places where the individual worker is only a link in a long chain of workers; it does not exist either for the manual worker or for the "brain worker" employed in any industry; the hospital doctor, the school teacher, the railroad employe, the newspaper writer, and so on interminably—none of these enjoy "Freedom of Labor"; they are all bound to certain rules; they must all be at their posts at a certain hour.

For all this, the workman does enjoy freedom in one respect under the capitalist system. If the work does not suit him in one factory, he is free to seek work in another; he can change his employer; in a Socialist Commonwealth, where all the means of production are in a single hand, there is but one employer; to change him were impossible.

In this respect the wage-worker has to-day what, superficially considered, may seem an advantage over the workman in a Socialist Commonwealth; but this advantage cannot be given the name of "Freedom of Labor." However, frequently a workman may change his place of work to-day, he will find in each place substantially the same arrangements which hold the individual workers to certain rules and regulations, all of which are a technical necessity.

Freedom of Labor Under Socialism.

The freedom with the loss of which the workman is threatened in a Socialist Commonwealth, is, accordingly, not the "Freedom of Labor" but the freedom to change his master. Under the present system, this freedom, where it still exists, is of no slight importance; it is a protection to the workman. But even this freedom is gradually destroyed by the progress of capitalism; the increasing number of the unemployed reduces ever more and more the number of jobs that are free, and throws upon the labor market more applicants than there are places. The idle workman is, as a rule, happy if he can at all secure work. Furthermore, the increased concentration of the means of production in a few hands has the steady tendency of placing over the workman the identical employer or set of employers, which ever way he may turn. Inquiry therefore shows that what is desired as the wicked and tyrannical tendencies of Socialism are but the natural tendencies of the economic development which manifest themselves even in modern society.

It is not through Socialism, but through the economic development, that freedom in the choice and opportunity of work is removed as much as freedom during work itself. Socialism does not mean to, neither could it if it would, check this development; but in this as in so many other respects, Socialism can obviate the evils that accompany the development. It cannot remove the dependence of the workmen upon the mechanism of production in which they are one of the wheels; but it substitutes for the superadded dependence of the workmen upon a capitalist, with interests hostile to themselves, their dependence upon a society of which they are themselves members, a society of equal comrades, all of whom have the same interests.—Kautsky.

THE ONLY CLASS.

From time to time the workers are victorious, but only for a time. The real fruit of their struggle lies not in the immediate result, but in the always growing unity of the workers. This is aided by the improved means of communication which are created by modern industry, and which brings the workers of different localities into contact with one another. This was just the contact required to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character, into a national, into a class struggle. Now every class struggle is a political struggle. And the union, which it took centuries for the burghers of the Middle Ages, with their wretched highways, to establish, the modern proletariat achieves by means of railways in a few years.

This organization of the proletarians into a class, and, consequently, into a political party, is continually hampered by the competition among the workers themselves. But it always arises again, stronger, firmer, mightier. It compels legislative recognition of particular working class interests by profiting by the divisions within the bourgeoisie itself. For instance, the Ten Hours' Bill in England.

The collisions between the classes of the old society further in many ways the development of the proletarian.

The bourgeoisie finds itself in a perpetual state of warfare; at first with the aristocracy, later with those sections of the bourgeoisie itself whose interests have become antagonistic to the progress of industry; at all times with the bourgeoisie of foreign countries. In all these battles it finds itself compelled to appeal to the proletariat, to call for its aid, and thus to draw it into the political arena. It thus provides the proletariat with the elements of social education, i. e., with the weapons to be used against the bourgeoisie itself.

Furthermore, as we have seen, by the advance of industry whole sections of the ruling class are precipitated into the ranks of the proletariat, or their livelihood is at least threatened. They also supply the proletariat with numerous elements of progress.

Finally, at the moment when the class struggle approaches the decisive hour, the process of dissolution within the ruling class, within the whole of society in fact, takes a character so violent and glaring, that a small part of the ruling class cuts itself off and joins the revolutionary class, the class which holds the future in its hands. Just as formerly, a portion of the nobility went over to the bourgeoisie, so now a portion of the bourgeoisie goes over to the proletariat, and particularly that portion of the bourgeoisie ideologists who have reached a theoretical understanding of the whole

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historical movement.

Of all the classes which stand at present in opposition to the bourgeoisie the proletariat alone is a truly revolutionary class. The other classes decay and go under before modern industry; the proletariat is its special and direct product.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the small shopkeeper, the peasant proprietor, all struggle against the bourgeoisie to save from extinction their position as sections of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. And what is more, they are reactionary, because they try to turn back the wheel of history. Should they ever be revolutionary, they are so from fear of being forced down into the ranks of the proletariat, thus defending not their present but their future interests, and thus abandoning their own standpoint to adopt that of the proletariat.

The slum population, that passively putrifying scum of the lowest layers of past society, is sometimes set in movement by a proletarian revolution, but its whole conditions of life prepare it rather to sell itself to the revolutionary forces.—Communist Manifesto.

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The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workman will free woman also.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
For while the tired waves, vainly break-
ing,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets
making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main,
And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how
slowly,
But westward look, the land is bright.

THE IN-CLASS STRUGGLE.

Though the class struggle is getting
to be pretty well admitted on all
hands, except by pulpites, who have,
for appearance's sake, to keep up a
pretence, there is another struggle that
eludes general observation. For lack
of a better name it may be designated
as the "in-class struggle."

The workingmen at present engaged on
the two sides of the clay workers con-
flict at Perth Amboy are illustrating this
significant struggle, and by illustrat-
ing it they are shedding a light upon
the tactics that the Socialist Move-
ment demands.

The in-class struggle is the struggle
within the proletarian class. Super-
ficial observers tire not of pointing out
that "Labor is always quarreling,"
and sentimentalists take up the whine,
and unconsciously utter a great truth
—"If Labor were but united!" Un-
fortunately the truth in this case, be-
ing but a lamentation, is barren.

The Movement has already given
birth to the observation that the is-
sue is no longer one between Labor
and Capital. For all practical pur-
poses that issue is settled. Only the
fruit-bearing settlement of it awaits
the settlement of another issue—the
issue of the in-class struggle.

It is not Capital and Labor who are
in conflict at Perth Amboy. The con-
flict rages among the proletariat. One
set holds one view; another set an-
other. The former rally to the ban-
ner that none shall live but those who
are organized; the latter's banner
bears the legend that he shall live who
can, Union or no Union. The two
principles seem irreconcilable. The
clash between them will triturate the
false that is in both. It will cost life,
it will consume years, but out of the
struggle will arise wisdom—that wis-
dom that will enable the proletariat to
realize—

First—That the Union is a sacred
body only when it is true to its
CLASS.

Second—That the Union is not true
to its class so long as it is constructed
upon principles that exclude and nec-
essarily must exclude the majority of
its class from the benefits it is in-
tended to bestow.

Third—That no Craft Union can be
true to its class. Craft Unionism be-
ing constructed upon a plan that ig-
nores the fact, long learned by capital-
ism, that no industry is independent
from, but all are interdependent upon
one another, Craft Unionism excludes
from one organized craft even the
other organized ones, hence includes
only a trifling number of the prole-
tariat.

Fourth—That only the integrally or-
ganized Industrial Union can be true
to the proletariat, seeing that that
being ONE Union embraces them all
in the various subdivisions which the
tool they use mark out.

These four cardinal principles are
the fine flour that is being ground in
the mill of the all-important in-class
struggle. In the measure that the
flour is ground, the proletariat will grow
immune to the practices of the police
spy and intriguer; it will grow immune
to the ranters, the wind-bags of little

knowledge who now, like gad-mes,
buzz about it; it will grow immune to
the lures of "short cuts." In the ripe-
ness of time, the flour being all ground,
the in-class struggle will cease, and
the proletariat will find itself united
on the political as on the industrial
field—a solid organization.

Will then the battle royal take place
between Capitalism and Socialism?
Ah, no! The battle will be behind, no
longer in front of the united prole-
tariat; it will be over. There will be
no battle left to fight.

The real battle, the only battle—that
is being fought out now. It is the in-
class battle.

GERMANY'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

About fourteen years ago, address-
ing a meeting in Berlin against the
moves then on foot to inject reform
issues into the Social Democracy,
Bebel asked: "What, for instance,
has the issue of vaccination to do
with Socialism?" The question was a
clincher. So, like wise, may to-day—
in sight of the prominent rôle played
by the Social Democracy in the Reich-
stag debates, just started, to secure
ministerial responsibility—the ques-
tion be asked: "What has the issue
of ministerial responsibility to do with
Socialism?"

"Ministerial responsibility" implies a
"political State"; Socialism implies the
"Industrial State"—two mutually repel-
ling systems. The issue of "min-
isterial responsibility," accordingly, af-
fects only the class system of rule.
Can it be any concern of Socialism to
tinker upon and perfect and beautify
a system that its aim is to overthrow?

The answer is "Yes" and "No"—
according to the country affected.

"Yes"—in Germany.

No more than in Nature, does evolu-
tion make leaps in Society. Feudal
Society cannot leap into Socialism.
The chasm between the two has to be
bridged by Capitalism. The bridge
over the chasm is the socio-political
work of engineering that history de-
mands from the bourgeois. That en-
gineers' work is in an unfinished state
in Germany. Its unfinished state has
blocked Socialist progress in the Em-
pire. The German Socialists, on the
march to their goal, are halted by the
abruptly breaking off arch of the
bridge they needs must cross. A
special problem arises under such cir-
cumstances. For these many years,
the German Social Democracy has
been laboring thereat—the finishing
of the work left unfinished by the
German bourgeois revolution. The task
is impossible. No more than the bour-
geois could have perfected the feudal,
can the proletariat perfect the capital-
ist system. A moment has, however,
arrived when the bourgeois of Ger-
many, driven by their class interests,
have themselves buckled down to the
work they left unfinished. The
move of the Radical Liberals to secure
"ministerial responsibility" means just
that; and, acting like enlightened men,
the German Social Democracy gives a
helping, a strong helping hand.

The enlightened conduct of the Ger-
man Social Democracy will be mis-
understood only by the pure and sim-
ple Socialist politician of America.
For the identical reason that the Ger-
man Social Democracy deserves ap-
plause for temporarily suspending its
Socialist work and assisting the bour-
geois Radicals, such a policy in Amer-
ica deserves condemnation only. Here,
in America, the bourgeois has com-
pleted his revolution as he has done
nowhere else. Here the bourgeois
bridge spans broad and strong the
chasm that separates Old Feudalism
from coming Socialism. Here, in
America, to suspend Socialist work
one instant and assist the Radical
bourgeois is not to assist in a nec-
essary work. It is to waste time in
filigreeing the bourgeois bridge.

As an applauder of the German Social
Democracy, the S. L. P. of Amer-
ica rejects, for America, the tactics
that German conditions demand.

WHERE MRS. WELLS ERRED.

A meek man, as reported, having
meekly asked Mrs. Borrmann Wells, on
December 4th, where she thought was
the place of several women he knew,
who expected to hold that evening a
meeting to prohibit child labor—"was
their place at that meeting, or at the
meeting to be held that same evening
at Carnegie Hall in the interest of wom-
an suffrage?" the lady answered: "I
would have them attend the suffrage
meeting, and give them the right to
vote. When we have the right to vote
we'll go to Congress, not as we would
have to go now, saying, 'Please, good
sirs, prohibit child labor.' No, we would
go saying, 'Here, you men, frame laws
prohibiting child labor, or we'll bombard
you at the next election with one hun-
dred thousand, two hundred thousand—
at any rate a sufficient number of votes
to insure that you who are crushing the
lives out of children are not elected.'"

Very beautiful—but not war.

From whom are the votes to come?

From the men and the women who are
doing the crushing of the lives out of
children? From the male and the fe-
male members of the class the glitter
of whose eyes and the rosinness of
whose cheeks is extracted from the
eyes and cheeks of the proletarian
working children? Surely not. If the
votes are to come at all they must come
from the male and the female prole-
tariat itself.

Child labor is heinous; but child labor
is the consequence of a previous hein-
ousness—the starvation wages of the
proletariat. A powerful weapon with
which starvation wages are enforced is
the injunction. Bryan promised, if not
to abolish, yet to dull the edge of the
injunction sword, and he made the
promise obedient to the revolt that has
been going up among the proletariat
against the Injunction Terrorism. Bryan
was overwhelmingly defeated. Where
did the labor vote go to? Almost solidly
for Injunction Taft. Was it that the
male proletariat changed their mind
regarding the Injunction? Not at all.
It was that they justly concluded a live
dog is better than a dead lion. They
realized they could do nothing unless
alive, and could enjoy no reform unless
alive to enjoy it. The Taft class threat-
ened a general shut-down if Taft was
defeated. Taft's defeat spelt to these
male proletarian voters "a-t-a-r-v-a-
t-i-o-n"—and they voted against starva-
tion.

Will the vote go otherwise, whatever
the issue, if women proletarians hold
the vote? The same logic that stam-
ped the male proletarian vote from the
anti-injunction Bryan to the pro-
injunction Taft, will again, and yet
again stampede the proletarian vote
away from and in the same direction;
whether the women's votes are added to
the men's or not.

Under capitalism universal suffrage, in
and of itself, simply adds to the poll
of the top-capitalist. Universal suffrage,
in and of itself, multiplies the top-cap-
italist's political voices. Universal suf-
frage, for the proletariat, awaits to be
supplemented by that which alone will
"put a bone" into the suffrage—the
class-conscious, and integrally construct-
ed economic organization. Without such
an organization, the only one able to
counterstroke the threat of shut-downs,
the addition of women proletarians to
the electorate will have for its only ef-
fect the swelling into still larger hun-
dreds of thousands the political majority
of the class the sauce to whose meat is
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having objected to the conduct of his
divorced wife in traveling with the
Prince of Sagan before their marriage,
M. Clemenceau declared: "In Amer-
ica, conduct that might shock the more
sober element of French society is in-
dulged in by young women without
let or hindrance"—in other words, even
orthodox America, being the birthplace
of the "New Woman," is revolution-
ary heterodox compared with France!

Altogether significant is the circum-
stance that the proofs of a thorough
revolution in the institution of mar-
riage are being furnished from the
quarter of the stoutest declaimers
against revolution, and of those most
interested in reaction.

THE MARIANNA DISASTER.

Courrières, France, March 10, 1906,
1,219 coal miners' lives lost; Fayette
City, Pa., December 3, 1907, 34 killed,
and their families left destitute; Mon-
ongah, Va., December 6, 1907, 388
mangled and suffocated, and their
widows and orphans left to beat out
a life for themselves; Birmingham,
Ala., December 17, 1907, 89 coal miners
go to work and never see the light
of day again; Jacob's Creek, Pa., (the
Darr mine), December 19, 1907, 75
slaves of the coal pit die under the
juggernaut of capitalist profits; Han-
na, Wyoming, March 28, 1908, 70 min-
ers lose their lives and are brought
out amid heart-rending scenes at the
shaft-mouth; November 12, 1908,
Hamm, Westphalia, Germany, 339
German miners die below ground un-
der such conditions that women faint
at the sight when the bodies are dis-
cumbered.

So, wherever there exist coal mines
and capitalism, there goes zig-zagging
back and forth, over mountains and
oceans, the red spectre of human an-
nihilation; and now comes the latest
report, from Marianna, Pa., where on
the 28th inst., in a "model" mine a
hundred and fifty sturdy American
workmen stained the black coal with
their life's blood.

At this date, amid the wails of the
bereaved wives and children of the
Marianna miners, comment could only
seem intrusive. But through the
sounds of mourning we can catch the
strains of a nation's workers crying
to the blood-drenched master class
in the noble words attributed to Kipling:

We have fed you all for a thousand
years.

And you hall us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all
your wealth.

But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you
rest.

And you lie on a crimson wool
For if blood be the price of all your
wealth.

Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward
now.

But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shore-
ward now.

But we are its ghastly crew.
Go, reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin:

If blood be the price of your 'cursed
wealth.

Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand
years.

For that was our doom, you know,
From the day when you chained us in
your fields.

To the strike of a week ago.
You ha' eaten our lives and our babes
and wives.

And we're told it's your legal share
But if blood be the price of your law-
ful wealth.

Good God, we ha' bought it fair.

By right of

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INSIDES ON "NAPOLEON" ST. JOHN

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice V. St. John is going around and telling, boy like, that he assaulted Francis because of a saucy letter, which is bad enough for a general officer of a labor organization to do, if that was his reason.

But the truth is that St. John acted as agent and cats-paw for the New York scoundrels, who did not dare to fight their own cause in the open in New York.

As a proof of this I wish to inform the comrades, who may be interested in this matter, that the assault of Francis was a pre-arranged affair. S. A. Stodel told me confidentially more than two weeks before the assault: "Let Francis go to Chicago; he will get his bones broken, all right. They have everything arranged out there, and De Leon, too."

I told Stodel: "If they think to do up De Leon I will go to Chicago myself to protect him." I did not give this matter much attention at the time, thinking it to be only a bluff, and only now when St. John is bragging the Monk-like playing to the gallery, I consider it my duty to expose the hypocrisy of that false statement.

George Wollenschlaeger,
343 East 63rd Street,
New York, December 2.

S. P. CORRUPTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find documents I have promised to send in regard of the local S. P. of Norwalk. It will be noted that the candidates for Senator, Representatives and Judges of Probate on the Democratic ballot are the same as those on the S. P. ballot and could not be otherwise, since they were ordered and paid for by the chairman of the Democratic city committee, Ed. Barrett, who I interviewed on the matter. Both sides are very much disappointed, the Democrats at the measly skiddoo number 23 which the S. P. received; and the S. P. at not getting the support of Senator Donovan's admirers for the head of their ticket.

Emil Singewald,
So. Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 1.

[The documents enclosed by our correspondents are the official ballots of the Democratic and the Socialist party. The names of the candidates who appear on both ballots are—Jeremiah Donovan, for Senator; James T. Hubbell and John F. McMahon, for Representatives; and Henry W. Gregory, for Probate. The ballots are in this office for inspection.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

BUILD UP THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the votes have fallen it behooves us to survey the situation and plan our next battle. Here in Pennsylvania the men on the firing line gave all or nearly all their energies to building up the I. W. W. and sorely neglected the revolutionary storm centre, the Socialist Labor Party. But the vote has taught the boys a lesson. We here understand that both the army of dismantling capitalism and the army of occupation are necessary to proletarian success, and have pulled ourselves together. A new branch of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., has been formed. It will be known as Mt. Washington Branch.

The S. L. P. is hated and feared by every kind of man, honest and dishonest, who doesn't grasp the full meaning of revolutionary Socialism. That comrade who stands straightest and firmest will become the target for the ridicule of all those that "have opinions of their own" and "rights of their own" and "material interests of their own." But we have now learned the lesson that the important matter to keep in mind is our material interest, instead of "mine," and that the organization is above "me."

Comrades, the future is ours. We have seen our mistakes, but we'll now correct them. Organize! Organize for victory! Organize the workers of the world, "hordes of Europe," "backward races," Asiatics, Hindus, workmen everywhere, into a world wide army for emancipation.

E. R. M.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30.

PIERSON SETS EXAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find four sub., renewals, and money order for same. I was somewhat handicapped yesterday in looking up expired subscriptions owing to rain. By next Sunday, with the assistance of Lederman and Kueckenbecker, the work of getting renewals on old subscriptions will be completed.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory in defense of Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionist, who is now incarcerated in the Cook County Jail. The inclement weather kept the attendance down to about 1,500. Something over 200 dollars was raised, and if determination counts for anything the Russian butcher, will have his troubles in his attempt to get this poor persecuted peasant back to Russia.

On next Sunday evening the Section will give an entertainment and dance in Friedman's Hall, and if all goes well we hope to realize a good sum from same.

I addressed an open-air meeting last Saturday night at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets. The crowd, which numbered at times as high as 300, was, all things considered, one of the best I have ever had the pleasure of speaking to. They showed their appreciation by buying all the Weekly People (40) and seven pamphlets, which I had. More out-door meetings will be held during the winter, weather permitting, and I am in hopes that success will crown our efforts.

Chas. Pierson,
Chicago, Ill., November 30.

HAS THE RIGHT IDEA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are a great many people who call themselves Socialists but who know little or nothing about Socialism. I met one of these kind the day before election, and he told me that he meant to vote for Socialism, but was afraid that if the Socialists were elected the capitalists would take all their money and capital and leave the country.

I told this fellow that we could get along very well without the capitalists and "their" money, and we would have our own capital. I also called his attention to the fact that if those capitalists had to do their moving themselves there would not be much moving done, since they, as a matter of fact, don't do any work.

Now, a man who knows so little of Socialism as this man did had better not vote for the principles. What is the good of such votes when there is nothing back of them? Yet, the Socialist party is satisfied with such kind of votes.

I believe that we must get after subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People, so as to teach our sympathizers and make them revolutionists, men who are self-reliant. I have a number of pamphlets which I loan out to get workingmen interested and then get their subscription for the paper. All other comrades can do this same thing.

Thomas M. Hitchings,
Fieldbrook, Cal., Nov. 18.

TALENTS OUTSTRIPPED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am very much impressed at the spirit of the writing of J. Blankenhorn to the Weekly People of November 14. I am astonished, to say the least, and must ask a few questions.

If, according to Mr. Blankenhorn, capital must have pay for managing, and—as he further intimates—a more lucrative amount, and if certain workers must have more pay than others where is there a leg for the Social Revolution to stand on?

Does the earth-born critic use the dollar to symbolize the world?

Is there really a difference in the consuming power of different classes, nations, or creeds?

In many cases what is "skilled labor" is becoming a sort of "inheritance," just as the "pay" of the juggling capitalist leaves an inheritance to his offspring. The advantages thus inherited give a commanding position from the very start, while we who are dispossessed of everything but talents must accept whatever they may allow and enforce our talents to remain unused because we are not of the commanding inheritance. The Social Revolution must have the welfare of the human family at heart and accept nothing that does not steer a direct course toward the goal. Temporary relief, it is true, must be accepted; but, as our forefathers endured privation to wrest this nation from a crowned monarch, so must we endure to rest it from the plutocratic class. That class is found-

ed on financial jugglery. They work for what money they can get, recognizing it as a god and worshipping it accordingly.

Louis J. Freeman.

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 8.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting of Local 533, I. W. W., of San Pedro, Cal., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., which was held in Chicago, from September 21 to October 1, 1908, the general secretaries, Wm. E. Trautmann and Vincent St. John, and some members of the Executive Board employed the most high-handed methods, packed the convention to carry out the plans of the anti-political faction, and deprived locals of representation to which they were clearly entitled; and,

Whereas, Said Convention mutilated the preamble to the constitution by striking out the political clause, thus committing the organization to a policy of physical force; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 533, I. W. W., of San Pedro, Cal., repudiate these acts of the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., and do endorse the action of the New York Industrial Council and of the Conference of November 1, at Paterson, N. J., and, be it further

Resolved, That this local, from this date, recognizes the General Headquarters of the I. W. W., at 229 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to 212 Bush Temple, and to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

A. Rosenblad,

Chairman.

Asa Luther,

Recording Secretary.

San Pedro, Cal., November 27.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In view of the misleading and contradictory statements in the capitalist press, the 30th and 32nd Assembly District sub-division of Section N. Y. County, S. L. P., has appointed the undersigned committee to request the Editor of The People to ascertain from the Party membership and other readers of The People throughout the country, as to conditions and wages of labor at the present time. The 30th and 32nd Assembly District is of the opinion that a small card with questions as per enclosed form should be placed in the hands of every member and sympathizer of the Party with a request that the same be properly filled and returned to The People. Our members are willing to give the Editorial department a helping hand by compiling the returned answers, under the direction of the Editor, also mailing, etc., so that we may be able to give a truthful presentation of the conditions in the world of labor by the early part of January. Trusting this will meet with your approval, we remain,—Yours fraternally,

William Walters,

Adolph Orange,

Committee.

[Enclosure.]

Kindly answer these questions:

In what industry are you employed?

State

City

Are conditions in general the same, better or worse than they were last year?

State how many are employed this year, in the shop, factory, mine or mill where you are working.....

How many last year.....

Are you receiving the same wages for the same number of hours this year as you were last year?.....

Sign name, and forward to Daily People, 26 City Hall Place. Name will be treated confidentially.

SECTION LOS ANGELES GETS TO WORK WITH A WILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., held a formal opening of their new headquarters at 317 East Seventh street, last Saturday evening. Music and dancing were the main features of the occasion, and an auction of mysterious and fancy boxes, and the serving of refreshments helped to make the affair enjoyable.

The new "home" is the largest the Section has ever had. It has been newly tinted, papered, painted and decorated. Members of Section Los Angeles Co. some time ago formed an Auxiliary League with the intention of going into business, "not as a principle but as a necessity," to sell Socialist literature and keep up a headquarters. They had found

that to depend on voluntary efforts to keep the reading room and headquarters clean and the literature in good order was very unsatisfactory; so, to have a neat place open to the public all the time, the League was formed. A part of the headquarters was partitioned off for a store room, and in this way the headquarters have been maintained.

The League recently installed a piano in the new headquarters, and all that is necessary now is for all to pull together; for old friends and sympathizers to forget the "bloody" past and come around to help make the Sunday night propaganda meetings successful, and the time will come when there will be a large enough organization and so great a demand for Socialist literature that the selling of other commodities can be done away with—which present conditions force us to continue.

We are proud that Section Los Angeles has the finest Socialist reading room in the United States, and hope other Sections will do likewise or better.

The election is over, and the Los Angeles S. L. P. has started the next campaign. Our S. P. friends who four years ago were going to elect Debs in 1908, and lately claimed two million votes, hardly know what struck them. Their vote in 1904 was over 29,000, this election about 19,000 in this state, and the 1912 sure thing prophets look sad.

But what's the use getting sore, boys? They can't all think your way. Take an inventory of yourself and see if there is not something to be fixed at home. Study the S. L. P., build up a revolutionary army of occupation on the economic field, and then political action will have some muscle. The scattering of the workers in search of a job, the inability to pay rent, hence moving, hence disfranchisement, the threat to those at work that if Taft was not elected their jobs were gone, in fact, the bread and butter question lowered your (the S. P.) vote and elected Taft.

When you are strongly organized politically and economically, when you show the worker you are going in the shop to operate it for his social good, in other words, when you can make good to him and secure him his job and the full social equivalent of his toil, then the bread and butter question, and not sops and straddling, will elect the revolutionary Socialists.

Until then, get to work.
Wage Worker,
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.

THE DAY OF THANKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—All the papers, all the pulpits unctuously preached proud paens of praise for the triumphant return of prolific prosperity on this Thanksgiving Day. The press of the city proclaimed the death of Hard Times and the birth of an unprecedented era of prosperity. The burden of the pulpit's song was that we thank the Almighty not only for the manifold blessings He had showered upon us, but also for the adversity with which He had punished the wicked and chastised the proud unfaithful.

Now this glittering medal has a reverse side. It is to be seen through the thin gauze of charity. By one "Mission" alone twelve hundred hungry homeless men and women were fed. Another charitable organization, "The Doctors' Daughters," sent out nearly five hundred baskets to families who were in dire need; fourteen hundred were fed at the Relief Home. Many other charity and church organizations were also actively engaged in feeding the poor, and wherever one went in this great, proud seaport town one met the outstretched hand of the beggar. Then, too, it must ever be borne in mind that where one person applied for relief, at least five others were in actual need but did not ask.

Aside from this, the question naturally arises: "Where do these multitudes of the hungry eat on other than Thanksgiving Days?"

Prosperity? For the favored few, perhaps, for the many there remains only chronic starvation.

H. L.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20.

THE IGNORANT DRUMMER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a class of people I meet who are about the most stupid of any in the community on economic questions. I have reference to commercial travellers. I meet them in hotels and dining rooms and frequently engage them in conversation. When they get to discussing the labor problem they have the most worn out objections to advance. I am often told by these fellows that the working men get too high wages, and that they throw their money away on drink. Throw money on drink!—and at the present time they haven't even got the price to get a drink.

These very traveling salesmen cannot see why their business has fallen off so much. They are so dull on economics

DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY

[From N. Y. "Call" (S. P.), Dec. 3, 1908.]

The chief differences between the Socialist party and the so-called Socialist Labor Party are that the former maintains an attitude of fraternal helpfulness toward the labor unions, while the latter is destructively hostile to all but a few of them; that the former is democratically directed by its rank and file, while the latter is practically dominated by a misleader; and that the former devotes its energies to fighting capitalism, while the latter does little but attack the Socialist party and the trade unions. They separated in 1899. Since that time the Socialist party has steadily grown stronger, while the other body has steadily declined. There is no reason to expect that they will be re-united. The best remaining members of the S. L. P. are rapidly coming over to the Socialist party.

that they cannot even see so plain a proposition as that when a man gets \$1.48 out of every \$10 in wealth produced he can buy back things to the extent of \$1.48. And under such conditions as these the merchants cannot dispose of their stock, no matter how big the "Slaughtering Sales." So the goods on the shelves of Mr. Merchant rot and waste away, and Mr. Commercial Salesman can't bring in orders because business men are piled up with stock.

When these smart drummers run up against this game of not being able to place orders they start lamenting. Strikes and trikers are blamed for their falling down. These fellows think of every possible "reason" except the correct one: capitalism. D. R. La Salle, Ill., Nov. 20.

AN OLD VETERAN DIED.

Louis Levitt (Levitzky) died at Mount Sinai Hospital, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, after an illness of about six months.

Levitt was 42 years old, and left a widow and two children.

Comrade Levitt was one of the pioneers in the Socialist movement among the Jewish workmen in this country. He was one of the founders of the weekly Arbeiter Zeitung in 1890, and of the daily "Abendblatt" in 1894, both S. L. P. papers. For a number of years he continued one of the most active workers in the Socialist movement on the lower East Side. He was compelled gradually to withdraw from activity owing partly to economic conditions, but mainly to poor health.

During the past few years he owned a restaurant on West Houston street, where many Jewish workmen were employed.

Comrade Levitt remained true to his principles and a supporter of the S. L. P. until his end. Many a comrade spent a pleasant hour at the comrade's place discussing Socialist topics.

The circumstances were such that most of his Socialist friends, many of them of many years standing, could not be informed in time to pay their last tribute to their old and dear friend. Those will be shocked to hear of the comrade's early death.

Levitt left a very large number of friends, Socialists and others, who will mourn his loss and honor his memory.

Levitt was a true and devoted Socialist and an exemplary husband and father.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place New York

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. M. B., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to your second question—

The labor embodied in a commodity is of two-fold character:

Read Sec. 2 of Chap. I of Capital. Sweat over it. Of the subject there treated Marx himself says that it "is the pivot on which a clear comprehension of political economy turns." It deserves all the sweating that can be bestowed upon it.

A coat has two values—one is its quality; it gives warmth; that is its "use value." The same of bread, shoes, etc. Their "use value" is their quality, to feed, to protect the feet, etc.

That same coat, bread, and pair of shoes, etc., has another value—that other value is the labor-power, crystallized in it, and socially necessary for its reproduction. This other value is its "exchange value."

The two-fold character of labor embodied in the commodity coat, bread, shoes, etc., is:

First—The character of imparting "quality," which goes to determine use;

Second—The character of imparting "exchange value," which goes to determine quantity of other commodities, which, containing the same amount of labor-power, are exchangeable with the coat, bread, shoes, etc.—A whole lot flows from this. Hence Marx is especially proud in announcing that he was "the first to point out and to examine critically this two-fold nature of the labor contained in commodities."

Next question next week.

M. A. R., NEW YORK—Now to your second question—

The Volkzeitung Corporation has for the Socialist party no use other than as a tender to enable the Corporation to get advertisements, that is, loot. Hence the Corporation has no use for a daily English paper that will trespass for donations upon German Unions and would also trespass upon its advertisers. The Corporation fought the launching of the Daily People, and prevented the undertaking. Within twelve months after the split when the Socialist Labor Party cast off the incubus of the Corporation the Daily People was and has continued to be an established fact.

F. D., TURTLE CREEK, PA.—Now to your second question—

If by "religion" you understand the Sunday School theory of geology, of astronomy and of biology—then, no; a Socialist organizer cannot believe in that. Next question next week.

A. F., BOSTON, MASS.—Sure! The best use fraud can be put to is to give it full publicity. Whoever can be taken in ought to.

A. W., NEW YORK—You don't state facts enough for a correct answer. If, in that shop, all the three men were employed at the same work, and did it equally well, then, in case of a lay-off, the one employed latest should be the one discharged. If, however, the three men did not do identical work, or did not work equally well, then priority of employment cuts no figure.

W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The idea is good. But the acceptance of cartoons, like articles, cannot be decided upon without the same are seen.

T. J. L., WACO, TEXAS.—The recognition is appreciated—"The People" does not allow itself to be goaded into a wrong posture. No pure and simple political corruption and stupidity will goad The People into pure and simple bombism; nor no pure and simple bombistic stupidity and corruption will goad The People into pure and simple politicianism."

T. H. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—There is nothing positive known as yet about the Debs vote. What was ascertained has been published. All that is positively known is that the vote will not come any way near to the 1,500,000 mark expected, or the 7-800,000 claimed by S. P. papers after the campaign; and it is surmised that it will be barely what it was in 1904—just as The People announced immediately after election.

H. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—We know not where "The Misery of Philosophy" can be obtained. Stanberry's edition of Balzac in English is supposed to be unexpurgated. "The Complete Works of Marx" have never yet been published.

"POSTAL CLERK," CHICAGO, ILL.

We are aware of the existence of organizations among the postal employees, but also aware that a couple of years ago Roosevelt dismissed two of them for seeking to cause laws to be passed in

their favor. Your statement that the work of these organizations has to be done in "a slow and often round-about way" brings the state of things substantially in accord with the Letter-Box answer to H. C. B., of Schenectady.

L. I. M., NEW YORK—The point is well taken. The publication of complimentary correspondence with the names and addresses of the writers, indeed exposes these to a deluge of letters from the bureau of guttersnipes who, like rats without a tail, have no higher cause to serve than seek to poison people's minds. That's all true. Nevertheless, The People's correspondents are not supposed to be stultified. Whosoever is poisonous ought to be poisoned. It is a test of manhood.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—This office is not acquainted with any "passage in Marx" advocating the buying out of the capitalists. If any passenger on the "Red Special" knew of such a passage, and retailed the same, he must have got it from some "Red Special special."

G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.—A Dutch Socialist publication is "Het Volk," Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, Holland. None in America.

N. C., NEW YORK—If anti-immigration is "a private opinion," on the score of which it is wrong to find fault with a Socialist, then to hold Tammany to be the right thing is also "a private opinion," and Goldfogle is entitled to a Socialist's vote.

J. T. R., SEATTLE, WASH.—No, indeed! We are not "rid of the old reactionary Democratic party." The old hag will remain there almost to the end. The Republican party will, in case of need, keep her ageing, and whoop her up, too—the same as it is seen to-day whooping up anti-S. L. P. so-called Socialist parties.

G. M. CONNOVER, DAYTON, KY.—Impossible, even if Wm. English Walling were to give his consent, to publish his "Russia's Message" through The People. It is a 469 long-paged book. Publication in these columns would be interminable. Make an effort to get the book. 'Tis worth the money. As to "Crime and Punishment," shall see about it.

H. E., OAKLAND, CAL.—As near as we can make out your request, the Letter-Box cannot meet the request. It takes a goodly essay to "trace the organization of the necessary Union from its incipency to its consummation, including its ramifications." Shall await the promised particulars, etc., for fuller information.

T. G., LANSING, MICH.—The S. L. P. never "polled 100,000 votes in New York and New Jersey," or, for that matter, in the country.

R. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A "fanatic"? Hardly. A man who loves "wine, woman and song" is no fanatic. You can't make one out of him if you tried.

J. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The error that underlies your first question is an underrating of the value of history for the understanding of Socialism. A historian may, they usually do, state conclusions that are erroneous. The Socialist, with the key of Socialist economics and sociology in his hands, can correct these errors, and yet profit greatly by the historic narrative of facts. For instance: No one can understand Socialism—a social development—well without he understands feudalism, a social system constantly referred to by Marx. Now, then, the very best condensation on feudalism is found in the Eugene Sue historic novels that the Party is publishing—especially the two stories, the "Pilgrim's Shell," and the "Iron Trevel." They are invaluable to a knowledge of scientific Socialism.

Next question next week.

L. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That is not matter to take up the space of the Letter-Box with. If very anxious for information upon the subject, call at the office in person.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The postal laws prohibit publication of raffles in newspapers. To insert same renders a paper liable to having its mailing privilege revoked. This warning has been given in The People scores of times.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, December 2, Malmborg in the chair.
Members present: Lechner, Oatley, Malmborg, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Ball, Schrafft, Hall, Brauckmann, Schwartz, Lafferty, Rutterworth.
Absent: Kihn and Hammer.
Financial report for the two weeks ending November 21st—
Receipts, \$101.93; Expenditures, \$248.60.
National Secretary reported on conditions at Westchester County and prospects for re-organization.
Correspondence—From Frank Bohn, in re letters. It was moved by Brauckmann and seconded by Rutterworth, that a committee of two be elected to go over the letters left by Bohn in the office; retain such letters as are official, and that all private letters be returned to him as requested; carried. Committee consisted of Ball and Rosenberg.
From Harry Gunn, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 26th, regarding conditions at Schenectady, N. Y.; received and filed.
From J. E. Jordan, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25th, regarding plan of agitation in that State and other information; the Sub-Committee favored publication of their call in the Party Organ. From Section New York County, submitting a motion to amend the Constitution of the Party, Section 14 of Article 2; it was moved by Oatley and seconded by Lechner that the motion be submitted to the Sections of the Party for endorsement; carried.
From J. S. Hertzberg, San Diego, Cal., Nov. 24th, requesting information, from A. Schabel, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 18th, in re General Vote and giving information. From John Hossack, Secretary of N. J. State Correspondence Bureau, Dec. 2nd, in re conditions in N. J. and information on organization. From W. S. Allen, General Secretary-Treasurer Advocates of Industrial Unionism, Manchester, England, Nov. 20th, requesting information. From Harry R. Engel, Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 21st, sending information. From George Luck, in re Party Plant; it was moved by Hall and seconded by Rutterworth, that the matter be referred to the Press Committee. Carried. Moved by Rutterworth and seconded by Hanlon, that a Press Committee of two be elected; carried; committee consisting of Hanlon and Hall.
From A. Gillhaus, financial statement of expenses, \$21.10; ordered paid. From Joseph Chaiken, financial statement of expenses of agitation trip to Bridgeport on Nov. 22nd, \$4.80; ordered paid. From A. E. Reimer, pledge as N. E. C. candidate.
Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Schwartz, that we return to the order of reports of committees. Carried.
Hanlon and Schrafft reported on the tabulation of the General Vote. It was moved by Rosenberg and seconded by Brauckmann, that the report be received and sent out to the Party Sections. Carried.
Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Brauckmann, that the National Secretary be instructed to make all changes in the Party's stationery made necessary by the General Vote. Carried.
Ball and Rosenberg, committee to examine letters left by Bohn, reported having examined letters. The National Secretary was instructed to inform Bohn that he could either call or send a messenger for his private letters.
Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Brauckmann, that the National Secretary be instructed to send out circular letters to the Sections as early as possible. Carried.
Adjournment, 10:50 p. m.
John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in regular session with Kinder in the chair. Roll call showed all present except J. Rader who was excused. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted with correction that the following be added to correspondence: Otto Blerch, Richmond, was nominated for N. E. C. by Section Newport News; Schade, Section Newport News, nominated by Section Richmond; Downey, Portsmouth, nominated by Section Norfolk Co.; Schmidt, of Roanoke, by Section Roanoke.
Correspondence—From Schmidt, Roanoke, regarding election and gen-

eral party affairs; from State Secretary McDowell, tendering his resignation from that office. From Mueller, Hollins and McCulloch, Section Richmond, on election matters. From Schade, Newport News, and Munro, Norfolk Co., ordering dues stamps, and giving matters of party interest. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, a certain financial obligation of Labor News Company, with request for assistance.
Motion made and passed that State Secretary be instructed to answer Mueller regarding Otto Blerch and other matters.
Regarding Labor News Company and its obligations S. E. C. endorses action of State Secretary, referring the same to sections.
Regarding the State Secretary's resignation the same was accepted and was referred to Section Newport News to elect a successor.
The financial report was then read and adopted.
P. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The monthly financial report of the Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Colorado, shows a balance of \$11.82 on hand December 1. The State Organizer Fund shows a balance on hand December 1 of \$29.61.

The general vote for a member of the National Executive Committee from Colorado for the term of 1909, resulted in a unanimous vote being cast in favor of Comrade J. N. Billings of Grand Junction.

Having failed to secure a canvasser, Comrade Gerry being unable to take up the work at present for personal reasons, the S. E. C. has decided to use some of the money now in the State Organizer Fund for the purpose of increasing the number of subscribers to the Weekly People in this State. We shall make a special effort to regain the expired subscriptions by sending out a circular letter offering to send the Weekly People free of charge for six months, if the person addressed desires to get the paper but for some reason does not feel like paying for it.

We also intend to send trial subscriptions to persons, more or less interested, who cannot be persuaded to subscribe, and for this purpose we ask all of our members and sympathizers in the state to send us names and addresses of such people who will declare their willingness to read the paper if sent to them.

On request of Section Denver, we have also decided to loan to said Section \$15.00 in cash to be used immediately for the purpose of increasing the subscription list in Denver.

We trust this action of your S. E. C. will meet with the approval of the contributors to the State Organizer Fund. Our press is in need of assistance and we feel that the money in our possession can be used to no better purpose than to strengthen and build up the most eminent advocate and educator of Socialist thought, the Weekly People.

Don't fail to send your spare dimes or dollars to the State Organizer Fund. The S. L. P. is sailing westward, regardless of the opposition.

For the Colorado S. E. C.
Geo. Anderson, Secretary,
Box 78, Montclair, Colo.
December 1, 1908.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

Call for General Party Meeting of Language Branches.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has realized the necessity of bringing about a closer affiliation and a more harmonious co-operation in agitational work of the various language branches. Heretofore the various branches, while they have done good work among their own respective nationalities, have remained too much by themselves and systematic agitational work for the party was therefore out of question. As a matter of fact, the comrades of the various branches, with a few exceptions, are not acquainted with each other as they should be. This, we hope, will be otherwise in future. We shall endeavor to bring about closer and more intimate relations between the branches.

To make a start in this direction, A GENERAL PARTY MEETING has been called for SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th, AT 3 P. M., at former Section Hall, 2273 (old No. 356) Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Bldg.) We have here besides the English speaking section, a German, two Hungarian, a Slavish, a Jewish and a Scandinavian branch. Each branch will furnish a speaker of its own, and all speakers will make addresses in their different languages about the urgent necessity of building up the party organization. While this is to be a "General Party meeting," strangers and visitors are by no means barred. On the contrary, the comrades of the various branches are urged to invite all their friends and

shopmates, and so help make this meeting a success. Needless to say that every comrade should make it his supreme duty to be present.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.,
City Executive Committee.

GILLHAUS IN YOUNGSTOWN, O.

August Gillhaus will deliver two addresses at Town Hall, Youngstown, O., under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. The lectures will be held in the evenings of December 14 and 15, commencing at 8 o'clock. All workingmen are called upon to be present at both meetings.

CHICAGO AGITATION MEETINGS.

Chicago, Section Cook County, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting followed by a dance at Friedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues, on SUNDAY evening, December 13, at 7 p. m. Good speakers will make addresses. Tickets, twenty-five cents. This will be the first affair for the winter, but the intention is to have a dance at least once a month. Do not forget to come and bring your friends along. Labor papers please copy.
Committee.

IMPORTANT FOR LOUISVILLE.

To members and People's readers in Louisville:—

On SUNDAY afternoon, December 13, a mass meeting will be held in Germania Hall, at 2:30 o'clock, to consider important matters. Our presidential candidate, August Gillhaus, will shortly be in the city for a number of days; and we must arrange to make his meeting successful.

Then there is to be arranged a program for educational and propaganda meetings for the winter. The payment of bills to Labor News Company must be provided for. Let every reader of The People and well wisher of the Party attend without fail.

Jas. H. Arnold,
James Doyle.

ST. LOUIS THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AND BALL.

Given by the "German Branch" of the S. L. P. of St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, December 19, 1908, at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue. An excellent programme will be rendered, consisting of songs, recitations, living pictures, followed by dancing.

The headlines will be a one-act social drama by Richard Koeppel in German, "Der Trunkenbold" (The Drunkard). Refreshments of all kinds served. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. Children free. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Performance commences at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

All workingmen and their families and friends are cordially invited. A highly enjoyable time can be assured to all.
The Committee.

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a series of lectures this winter at their headquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures begin at 2:30 p. m.

December 30.—What Do the Socialists Want?

January 3.—Trusts.

January 17.—Is Socialism a Dream?

February 7.—Old and New Trades Unionism.

February 21.—Reform or Revolution?

March 7.—The Difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party.

March 21.—Does the Socialist party Represent the Interests of the Working Class?

Discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

P. S. PITTSBURG, PA.; L. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; S. P. K. RICHMOND, CAL.; C. M. T. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.; M. D. C. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; B. T. BUTTE, MONT.; R. I. D. NEW LONDON, CONN.; E. R. M. MONACA, PA.; E. W. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; R. McL., PHILA. PA.; F. J. W. MANCHESTER, N. H.; "THEO-FIL" CHICAGO, ILL.; J. H. N. MT. VERNON, WASH.; S. P. GIBSON, TUSCON, ARIZ.; G. F. PORTLAND, ORE.—Matter received.

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BUSINESS NOTES

Have you done your duty toward your fellow worker by spreading the gospel of Socialism? Have you talked to him, argued with him and then induced him to subscribe to your Party's mouthpiece, the Daily and Weekly People? If you have not, you have fallen short of your purpose in joining the Party. Every Party member should be a propagandist. Commence to-day and pledge yourself to getting at least one new reader a month, and at the same time, line your bookshelf with the free books we are offering in another part of this issue. Do this and the progress of Socialism will take care of itself.

Those sending in two or more:

Fred Brown, Cleveland, O. 5
E. T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. 2
Carl Demms, Denver, Colo. 3
Section Denver, Colo. 4
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn. 2
F. Bombach, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 3
P. E. DeLee, Troy, N. Y. 3
H. Mueller, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
D. D. Gray, Salmon Arm, B. C. 2
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill. 5
Geo. Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 3
John Herold, Milwaukee, Wis. 2
Newton Fuls, Paducah, Ky. 2

PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE.

The Press Security League under the new plan it has adopted, has enrolled twenty monthly cash contributors and this is the first report of monies received. Many localities are missing, but now that the campaign is over all may be expected to enroll:

California, Los Angeles—
J. Haller \$4.00
J. Kolash 4.00
J. Lavignin 3.50
Colorado, Montclair—
Geo. Anderson 5.00
Grand Junction—J. U. Billings 1.00
Massachusetts, Boston—
T. C. Joslin25
South Boston—A. E. Reimer 1.00
New Jersey, Jersey City—
D. Schoenleber 1.00
C. Wolff 3.50
New York, New York City—
C. H. Chase50
M. Hiltner50
T. J. Holmes 1.00
E. Seidel50
Rochester—
C. Ludecke 1.00
C. Ruby 1.50
J. Vollertson50
R. Wetzel50
Ohio, Cincinnati—
Overpaid50
M. Eisenberg50
B. Frayne25
J. Isaack50
H. W. Omer25
R. Thurmann50
C. Vaupel50
Virginia, Richmond—
Section Richmond, S. L. P. 2.50
Washington, Port Angeles—
A. Anderson 6.00
Total 40.75
Paid on old P. S. L. Moving Fund List No. 326, by C. Starckenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska 2.00
Grand total \$42.75
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League,
December 1, 1908.

OTTO PANZER.

Otto Panzer is requested to forward his address to this, the Daily People, office.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE DIFFERENCES

Between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

That the Labor or Socialist Movement in this country is not what it might be, and could be more than what it is, is a fact which it may be said every active participant in the movement will admit. The fact, however, unfortunate as it may be, should not be cause for discouragement; it need not lead to a lamentation or a tearing out of the hairs of one's head. On the contrary, there should be every reason for the application of energy toward remedying the situation. Efforts should be put forth to bring in closer touch and final unity elements at present disconnected. Any attempt, therefore, made in the direction of uniting men who have a common goal in mind, but differ in methods, is something that merits consideration.

"The Differences," by A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a pamphlet which takes up the clarification of questions which are keeping the revolutionary forces in the land divided just now. The purpose of the author is revealed in his preface as follows:

"Believing the revolutionary elements of all shades to be well-meaning; believing also it high time for the revolutionary forces to unite and on a sound basis, the author has analyzed the various leading revolutionary issues to the best of his ability, the results of which analysis he submits to those having the establishment of universal happiness at heart, and invites them to do their own share in the matter of clarification of the issues, so that the barriers of misunderstanding or errors on the part of either of them may be removed and unity of purpose be accompanied by unity of action."

The author of "The Differences" takes up the Socialist party, the Socialist Labor Party, Anarchists and "Direct Action" Industrialists. Probably the fact that Rosenthal is not connected with any organization will prevent the charge of bias being raised against him. He discusses the differences clearly and intelligently and his work will go a great way in accomplishing what its author had in mind. The pamphlet should be well distributed. It sells for ten cents the copy, and can be had from the New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"

(The Drunkard.)
Ein Drama aus dem Proletarierleben in 1 Akt.
Von Richard Koeppel.

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A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

7 Volumes on Sale. 12 More in Course of Publication.
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THE BRASS BELL 50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL 50c.
THE PONTIARD'S HILT 75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL 75c.
THE IRON TREVIS 75c.

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